The cause of Africans has become one of the most interesting that now agitates and moves the public & benevolent mind. The world has learned to look upon Africa, not as the mighty park of wild beasts, of which the negroes were but an elevated and refined species; but as a continent of human beings, of brethem; endowed with the same faculties, feelings, and sympathies with ourselves; originating from the same common parent, and destined to the same eternal abode. The United States of America, in which this unfortunate people have suffered them in any other part of world, these, after the first ecstacies arising from the full flow of liberty have subsided, begun to see clearly, that the Glory of this far famed republic is sullied; that Religion is dishonoured; and humanity mocked; by the cruel, the unreasonable, and the inhuman slavery and oppression of our fellow beings, the Africans. This feeling which is now so generally diffused throughout the community, has given birth to several inventions and memories, by

which to eradicate and remove this great evil, of which the Colonization Society stemes most prominent, and most worthy of our patronage. We doubt not that the motives, which actuate individuals to patronize this most worthy Institution, are various. Some are actuated by a patriotic pride, which regrets to see a dark and gloomy cloud, hanging over this boasting land, and which intercepts the effulgence, that radiates from our free and noble ~~institutions~~ institutions; and which too, humbles the Magnanimity of our Statesmen in foreign lands - and causes them to stammer in pronouncing the words, Liberty & Republicanism Others again, we must confess are actuated by a principle of self-interest, and private policy; being fully persuaded that slavery retards the progress to wealth and eminence; stands in the way of refined and elevated feeling - opposes industry and enterprize; and that free negroes, is a harbour to every vice and crime, and a perfect nuisance in Society - A third class is actuated purely from a principle of humanity.

disconnected both from religion and politics which mourns over the distress & sufferings of this unhappy people. But there is still a fourth class, whose motives are not confined merely to National honour, or national convenience; nor to humanity in the strictest sense of that word: but who are actuated by the principles of the Gospel: who long for the time to come, "When the heathen shall be given to Christ for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession," and who believe the Colonization Society to be an instrument pre-eminently fitted in the hands of God, to disperse the Gloom that hangs over Africa; to break down the reign of Superstition, and to diffuse the principles of civilization, religion, and literature. We profess to be actuated in some degree by all the fore-mentioned motives, but in a pre-eminent degree by the latter. But in this last mentioned motive, which we consider to be the greatest of all, we are met by the enemies of the Africans. or in other words, our zealous but misguided brethren, the Abolitionists

with an objection, which they consider to be insuperable, and which it is the object of this essay to answer, namely, that the idea of civilizing Africa by colonization, is altogether chimerical, since the experiment has been fairly tried, with regard to the N. American Indians. in colonizing this country and has utterly failed. We are perfectly willing, to admit all the force and weight due to this argument; and therefore frankly confess, that the experiment, if it may be called an experiment, has utterly failed, with regard to the civilizing and christianizing the N. American Indians. It cannot be denied, that the English colonies have been a curse rather than a blessing to the aboriginies of this country; who have been oppressed, driven, and exterminated, in a degree far beyond the bounds of civility, or even humanity: and that instead of communicating to them our manners, customs, and religion, we have in some degree, adopted theirs, which is abundantly evidenced, by the present condition of our western frontiers. But though we willingly admit the truth of the objection, yet

we promptly deny its force in the present case. For it must be clear to every one, that there exists no kind of analogy between the two cases in comparison. For in the first place, the English colonies planted here amongst a race of human beings, entirely different from themselves, both in their origin, and in every other respect, even to their physical constitution. But on the contrary the American colonies are taken home, to their own native and congenial soil — set down in the midst of their fathers & brethern, planted amongst a people possessed of the same sympathies. Feelings, and physical constitution, with themselves, — in short amongst a people differing in no respect from themselves, except in civilization and literature, and even in this the contrast is not greater, than may be found, in thousands of instances, amongst ourselves

Secondly, The English colonies planted amongst a people, with whose language and means of communication they were entirely unacquainted. The force of this remark will be immediately ~~seen~~ recognized by every one, who is the least

conversant with the early history of the English colonies. For the fact is well known to all of us, that there was nothing that occasioned the early colonists so much difficulty, as the want of the proper means of communication with the Indians. So great was this inconvenience, that when there happened to be one Fawner, who could understand and converse in the Indian language, he was sent for in all directions, in order to settle differences between the two parties, which is exemplified in the history ~~Case~~ of Roelzen Vaccanus, a short account of whom is given in the Sixth Volume of the Repertory. The want of this knowledge - the want of this means of communicating their friendly and benevolent designs at first, was the occasion of the Indians, imbibing an inveterate and everlasting enmity in their hearts, against the White People, which was manifested in the subsequent history of this country. But on the contrary, not such a difficulty, exists with regard to the American colonies on the Coast of Africa. It is a well

fact, that the natives, all along the western coast of Africa, can & do speak the English language, and that it will soon become vernacular. And we make no doubt, that when the English language does become vernacular, that the Natives and Colonists will become one people. Thirdly. The English colonies landed amongst a people whose habits and manner of life were in toto different from theirs - and therefore not the least adaptation or inducements on either party for commerce or intercourse - The Indians habits and amusements, were in hunting and war they paid no attention to trade or agriculture had no permanent place of abode, nor was there found amongst them the least vestige of civilization of any kind. But this discription cannot be applied to the native Africans. They are in some small degree civilized, especially those who live near the coast. They have long been accustomed to trade & commerce with foreign nations - which is the first step to civilization - Besides this, they pursue habits

of agriculture, though it must be confined on a very limited scale - but yet to degree sufficient to supply all their wants. Moreover, they have permanent places of abode, live in towns and cities, and enjoy the pleasures of society - These characteristics, if they do not constitute civilization itself, open a very broad and easy way to it - We would just say in conclusion, that we think no candid mind, unbiased by prejudice, can view the two cases in comparison, and find in them, an objection to the colonization so. ~~The~~ Because there exists no kind of analogy between them. The case of the American aborigines, will no more apply as an objection to the civilizing the native Africans, than it would have applied to, Germany Gaul or Britain, all of which have become civilized, solely from their commerce and intercourse with civilized people of their own kindred.